RICHARD W. YOUNG TALKS TO SAINTS

He Declares That Mormons Are Not Unduly Influenced by Leaders.

ALSO AS INTELLIGENT AS ANY OTHER PEOPLE

Further Says Members of the Church Are Free to Select Their Officers.

Services in the tabernacle Sunday were conducted by President Arthur H. Lund, who, after the choir had rendered a selection, announced the sermon by Prof. Bryant S. Hinkley, who talked earnestly of the quality of loyalty which he said was the chief characteristic of King David, a brief history of whom he gave starting with his successful duel with Goliath.

Following the same great trait of lofty character, the speaker brought the history of Washington to the fore, and showed that, while the father of his county was surrounded by many men greater in political organization, statesmancraft and many other single mental qualities, he was yet the peer of them all, because of his great patriotism and lovalty.

As a foil for the great character of Washington, the speaker drew a vivid picture of the brilliant and dashing Benedict Arnold at the battle of Saratoga, and later his ignominious and traitorous downfall.

Prof. Hinkley was followed by Pres-dent Richard W. Young, who talked rather instructively, apparently for the dent Richard W. Young, who talked rather instructively, apparently for the benefit of strangers, to whom he said that the charge of ignorance on the part of the Mormon people was unfounded. Referring further to such things, the speaker said that the accusation had gone abroad that the Latterday Saints were led in all things by the church leaders, which charge, he said, was without foundation, as the people were fully as intelligent as any people of the world, and that they were not unduly influenced by their church leaders; only they were a cohesive mass, church and people, and all strove for the attainment of the same objects. President Young referred also to the charge which he said had been made against the church, to the effect that the members had little or nothing to say in the selection of their officers.

upon another subject, but the promi-nence attained by the liquor question induced the committee having the matter in hand to arrange for a change of

Mr. Hanly will arrive this afternoon.

EARTHQUAKES CONTINUE IN SPANISH PROVINCES

ALICANTE, Spain, Feb. 21.—Severe earth shocks were experienced throughout the whole district of Elehe this morning. The shocks began early, the first occurring about 4 a. m. The most serious disturbance, which came while the people were assembled at mass in the village church, caused a panic among the congregation, who rushed to the doors, throwing down and trampling under foot a score or more of women and children. The furniture in the houses was overturned and crockery and windows broken.

At Orevillent, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, about eighteen miles from Alicante, there were two severe shocks between 8 and 8:30 a. m. Houses rocked and swaved at an alarming angle and the people ran to the countryside in terror. They are new camping in the open fields.

WILL NOT MAKE CUT IN PRICE OF STEEL RAILS

PITTSBURG. Feb. 21.—The decision of the United States Steel corporation to maintain an open market will have no effect on the price of steel rails, it is said here. The assertion is made that the United States Steel corporation, the Pennsylvania Steel company, the Cambria Steel company, the Bethlehem Steel company and the Lackawanna Steel company, which have entered into an agreement not to cut prices on steel rails, have secured an understanding that there will be no cut by other manufacturers.

That the United States Steel corporation is seeking eagerly for other business is shown by the instructions said to have been sent to all its sales agents. The whole country will be scoured, it is said, and every effort made to capture business.

AGED WOMAN FOUND MURDERED IN HOME

DETROIT. Feb. 21—Mrs. Frances Richard, sged 68, was found murdered in her home today. There were three gashes in her throat and face. Within a few inches of the bed, where it lay on the floor with a large blood covered butcher-knife beneath it, was a lighted lamp with a piece of paper over the chimney, so arranged that it would take fire and ignite the bed clothing. The timely visit of a neighbor, who discovered the crime, prevented a blaze. Frank Bialk, aged 22, is locked up. The motive for the murder has not been excelled.

AGAIN DEFENDING SECRET SERVICE

Continued from Page One.

in the next sentence, however, advocates the building up of precisely this
"spy" system in the department of justice. Not only have I sgain and again
requested that the secret service be
placed under the department of justice,
but the chief of the secret service has
himself specifically requested on different occasions that the same course be
followed. As regards the general policy
which should be followed, therefore, your
committee has declared for the policy,
the adoption of which I have urged, and
all difficulties would be met by providing specifically and amply for carrying out that policy. Chief Wilkie should
be transferred to the department of justice and put at the head of the force
therein organized.

But in your report and the subsequent
debate direct and indirect attacks are

therein organized.

But in your report and the subsequent debate, direct and indirect attacks are made upon the secret service, with a curious persistency and a curious indirect necessary and a curious indirect necessary and a curious indirect recommends that a precisely similar secret service to the one attacked be now established in the department of justice and, he it observed, that ne limitation is proposed for the new secret service; so that the limitation is only imposed upon the secret service which has already shown its efficiency and has already become an object of terror to criminals.

Senator Hemenway states that "there are more than three thousand men now in the secret service and inspection work of the government," and that in the last few years the number has treshed, and that if they were to march through the streets of Washington they would make an "army," while it was also stated in the same debate that at the close of President McKinley's administration there were only 167 such men on the payrolis, whereas it was alleged that we now have "over three thousand and that the appropriations on that account for last year amounted to about \$10,00,000." These statements are not in accordance with the facts.

the appropriations on that account for last year amounted to about \$10,000.00." These statements are not in accordance with the facts.

I submit to you herewith a substantially, although not entirely, accurate statement of the number of men employed on "secret service work" or "criminal investigation work" during the year that has just passed, as compared with the years 1901-02. Owing to the very brief period which has been given to get at these figures it was impossible to get them with entire accuracy, but they are not out of the way more than a score or so in either direction. According to these figures, it appears that in the neighborhood of 1200 men of this type were employed seven years ago and somewhat over 1900 now, that is, instead of having trebled in number as stated by one of the statements given above, instead of having increased mearly twentyfold in accordance with the other statement, they have increased but a little over one-half, a little over fifty per cent. Moreover, of this increase, considerably over half was in the number of men used in securing the punishment of violators of the internal revenue laws, a matter wholly outside of that discussed by any of the gentlemen who have objected to the use of the secret service. The remaining increase is due to such causes as the natural growth of the post-office, appointment of individuals to enforce the pure food and the meat inspection laws, the more rigorous enforcement of the safety appliance act, the suppression of the liquor traffic among the linding; the protection of the public lands and the timber and the like.

Distinction of Employment.

president. Young referred also to the charge which he said had been made against the church, to the effect that the members had little or nothing to say in the selection of their officers. He said this charge was also false, and that the members had as much to do with the selection of the officers of the church as did the legislative houses with the passage of any measure before them.

Apostle Heber J. Grant pronounced the benediction, dismissing the congregation.

EX-GOV. J. F. HANLY TO

TALK ON LIQUOR QUESTION

EX-Governor J. Frank Hauly of Indiana will deliver a lecture this evening under the auspices of the university lecture lyceum on "The Liquor Question" in Barrett hall.

Mr. Hanly is well known as one of the foremest speakers of the country on live subjects, and bears the reputation of being a fearless advocate of whatever he conceives to be a right principle. He is said to have a great influence over his audiences, to whose logic, rather than passions, he appeals.

It was first proposed to have Mr. Hanly address a Salt Lake audience upon another subject, but the prominence attained by the liquor question induced the committee having the matter of a same it was stated that question to the same it was tared that limbor, on live subjects, but the prominence attained by the liquor question induced the committee having the matter of lack, the appropriation so spent, construed on the statement in question was a thirty-fold exaggeration. In the same it was target that \$10,000,000 (for, as one genappropriation so spent, construed on the most liberal possible basis, was in fact one and seven-tenths per cent, so that the statement in question was a thirty-fold exaggeration. In the same it was stated that \$10,000,000 (or, as one gentleman put it, that \$20,000,000) represented the amount expended for this secret service work, while the totals of another set of figures amount to \$22,000,000 as money which could have been expended for such work. A table carefully compiled, covering all the departments, shows that the amount actually expended during the first six months of the present fiscal year, in all work that can by any possibility be considered to come under the heading, was a little less than \$764.000, an estimated total for the entire fiscal year of approximately \$1,500,000, which goes to show that the statements referred to contain only from five to seventeen per cent of warrant in fact.

Misleading Statement.

Misleading Statement.

misleading Statement.

Senator Hemenway quoted the secretary of the interior as the authority for the statement that but one secret service man was ever detailed to the interior department. This statement of Senator Hemenway is especially misleading. The secret service men were used in the interior department cases at the fequest of the secretary of the interior, but for convenience in operation they were assigned to and paid by the department of justice. This has been set forth with the utmost clearness again and again in the reports of the interior departments. As prosecutions had to be carried on by the department of justice, it was desirable that the secret service men should work with and under the department of justice officials. By turning to the list to which I have already alluded, it will be seen that in the year 1907 the department of justice, on January 5, asked for one man in a land fraud case; that on January 25 it asked for five men to be detailed for timber entry frauds; on January 27, six men; on March 4, two more men; on April 12, six more men; on March 5 and June 19, one additional man; on August 2, three additional men. These men were not assigned to the interior department, but they were used for the interior department of justice. How such officers discharged their duties in a previous case of which I happen to have personal knowledge, is shown by the following letter.

"Department of Justice, Dec. 28, 1908."

Text of Letter.

"Department of Justice, Dec. 28, 1966.
"To the Chief of the United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C.:
"To the Chief of the United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C.:
"The Helpartment is in receipt of a letter dated the first last, from the United States attorney for the district of Nebraska, representing the trial and conviction of Bartlett Bichards and other defendants, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the United States of public lands. This is one of the cases in which special operatives of your office have been employed under Operative Lucien C. Wheeler, and the United States attorney takes occasion in making his report to commend mosts, which is the commend mosts highly the very able service of the operative in charge, Mr. Lucien G. Wheeler, and his secret service agents.

The department is also in receipt of a letter from the secretary of the interior dated the 22nd inst, expressing his appreciation of the spiendid work done by the United States attorney, his special assistant and Mr. Wheeler, and transmitting a copy of a telegram which he sent to Mr. Wheeler on the 21st inst., as follows:

congratulate you most heartily on

nection with the verdict, which must give renewed confidence to all those who believe that the law must be obeyed.

"I desire to add to what has been quoted above the appreciation of the department here of the work done by Mr. Wheeler, who has shown himself to be a conscientious and highly efficient instrumentality in bringing about much-desired results in Nebraska Very respectfully, "ALFRED W. COOLEY." "Acting Attorney-General."

Natural Limitations

Natural Limitations.

Natural Limitations.

The limitation of the use of the secret service was not in the least degree technical; it was real and actual. If such a condition as arose in the interior department some four years ago arises again in that department, with this limitation we should be prevented from employing the secret service, and the result would be harmful to the government and of benefit only to the criminals, unless, of course, we are able to build up a precisely similar secret service in the department of justice, in which case the action of the congress would have been effective only as showing its disapproval of the admirable work done by Chief Wilkle and his division. Unless the new secret service in the department of justice does its work in precisely similar fashion to Chief Wilkle's secret service, it will not do good and effective work, and I call your attention to the fact that the result of the action of congress has bitherto been by the creation of the secret service, markedly to increase the total of this class of work.

Work in Land Frauds.

Work in Land Frauds.

The facts in reference to the detection and suppression of the land frauds and the punishment of criminals engaged in them have been made public again and again, but in view of the report of your committee, it is as well to refer to them once more.

committee, it is as well to refer to the once more.

Secretary Hitchcock became convinced that there were widespread frauds in his department and that his own force was unable to deal with them. Through the department of justice he had a number of secret service operatives assigned to work on the interior department cases, together with one secret service operative who was assigned direct to the interior department. Mr. Hemenway speaks as if the attorney-general and the secretary of the interior had not known of such assignments, as a matter of fact. speaks as if the attorney-general and the secretary of the interior had not known of such assignments, as a matter of fact, every such assignment was made on the written request of the head of the department. The first result of the work in question was to find that various departmental officials had falled in their duty and some of them were accordingly dismissed. dismissed.

Results Obtained.

results of the assignment of th the interior department, are found in the conviction of many defendants, some of them being among the wealthlest and most influential people in their communities; others standing high in the political world, one of them being a senator and another a representative in congress, while a second representative in congress, the searct, the representatives and the various men of wealth and high political influence who were convicted, would all have escaped punishment. I hold that such an outcome would have been in the interest of the criminals only.

Once the emergency has passed, the need for the detail of the secret service men no longer existed, and they were accordingly withdrawn. But this history of these land frauds shows conclusively the need of liaving some secret service sody subject to emergency detail to departments in which it is not ordinarily employed.

Before the secret service was used in the interior department, as I have outlined above. the presentions for landingle above.

partments in which it is not orginarily employed.

Before the secret service was used in the interior department, as I have outlined above, the prosecutions for land frauda were insignificant in their results. At the time there was no effective desire shown to limit the use of the secret service. Then the secret service agents were used in connection with these land frauds and secured the prosecution and conviction of many men, influential because of their wealth or their social or political prominence. Ferthwith there began that active agitation against the use of the secret service which continued until the action of the congress last spring. Very respectfully,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

P. S.—This letter is, in part, based

P. S.—This letter is in part, based upon statements furnished by the attorney-general and the secretary of the interior. It has been carefully read over by them and the statements of fact which it contains, so far as they refer to the department of justice and the department of the interior, have been checked and approved by them.

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GREAT FLEET ENDS ITS LONG VOYAGE

Continued from Page One

the gateway of the capes at 9 k. The Mayflower will be in apo'clock. proximately the same position she took up fourteen months ago when the fleet ventured forth on the cruise that was to make the American navy famous in the ports of the world. The Connecti-cut, leading the single column of bat-tleships and escorting cruisers, will point the way in the capes at 10 o'clock and will pass the Mayflower promptly at 11 o'clock.

Seven Miles of Ships.

The line of ships will be a little more than seven miles long and will be one hour in passing. The battle-ships will proceed slowly to the apbe one hour in passing. The battleships will proceed slowly to the anchorage grounds running west from the
Old Point pier, and the Mayflower,
picking up her apchors, will follow the
last of the war vessels into the road.
The president's yacht will take a position in the center of the fleet and at 2
o'clock the flag and commanding officers will be received on board by President Roosevelt.

Later, the president, accompanied by
the commander-in-chief of the fleet, will
go aboard the Connecticut, Louistana,
Georgia and Wisconsin, the divisional
flagships, to address the men. Returning to the Mayflower at the conclusion
of these visits, the president will return at once to Washington, arriving
there early Tuesday morning.

Tomorrow night Admiral Sperry and
seventy-five officers of the fleet will be
the guests of the Navy league of the
United States at its annual dinner at
the Chamberlain botel. The league
will hold its annual meeting Tuesday
at noen in the Chamberlain

PRESIDENT AND MANY NOTABLES ON JOURNEY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Amid the plaudits of the assembled throng which had gathered at the navy yards, President Reosevelt and party aboard the United States stramship Mayflower sailed shortly before dusk today for Hampton Roads, where he tomorrow will welcome the returning battleship fleet. As the Mayflower swung out into the Potomac river promptly at 5 o clock, the crowd broke out into cheers and the president, raising his hat, called out "Good-bye and good luck."

The Mayflower proceeded down the

spot where the president said good-bye to the fleet on its voyage around the world.

The vacht is scheduled to arrive at the roads at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Returning the Mayflower will leave Hampton Roads about 5 o'clock, reaching Washington about 8 o'clock, reaching Washington about 8 o'clock. Tuesday morning. In addition to the president and Mrs Roosevelt, those who made up the Mayflower's party.

Bell phone 5201. Ind. phone 360-348.

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The Smith Drug Co. and Druehl & Franken Will Furnish the Medicine Free in Every Case Where They Fail to Cure Catarrh.

We have a medicine made from the prescription of one of the most suc cessful catarrh specialists known. This medicine has a record of 90 per cent of cures, and we believe it is positive ly without an equal. We are so ified that we are right, that we will ply the medicine free in every instance where it is used according to directions for a reasonable length of time and fails to cure and give satisfaction in every particular. We want every one in Rochester to try this medicine at our risk. There are no conditions or formality attached to our offer. We put the user under no obligation to us whatever.

whatever.

The medicine we want you to try is Rexall Mucu-Tone. It is a cat-orb remedy that goes direct to the seat of trouble. It is carried by the blood to every part of the system. It seeks out and destroys the germs or parasites which cause Catarrh. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones up the mucocells, soothes and heals the tissues that were ravaged by the catarrhal parasite, and brings about a condition of health and strength that prevents the germs of consumption from ever getting a start. Besides this, Rexall Mucu-Tone is a wonderful appetizer, digestive aid and flesh builder. Its good effects are felt from the very first dose. It is one of the largest and most satisfactory selling medicines that we have ever bad any medicines that we have ever had anything to do with. We know so much of the great good that it has done that we personally back it up with our reputation and money, which fact should be ample guarantee to satisfy anybody.

Rexall Mucu-Tone comes in two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. We urge you to try it. Smith Drug Co. and Druehl & Franken.

were: Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Kermit and Quentin Roosevelt, Miss Landon the secretary of the navy, and Mrs. the secretary of the navy, and Mrs. Newberry, the assistant secretary of the navy, and Mrs. Satterlee, Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Capt. Sims. Mrs. Senator Lodge, Capt. Butt and Miss Hagner.

There was an exodus of thousands from Washington today for Hampton Roads to witness the great naval pageant. The steamship lines and trains on railroads were taxed to their ut.

on railroads were taxed to their ut-most capacity in handling the vast

At 3:40 o'clock the Dolphin with the members of the naval affairs committees of the house and senate on board left the Washington navy yard for Hampton Roads. A party of more than 100 members of congress left on the steamer Washington. The secretary of commerce and labor and Mrs. Strauss commerce and labor and Mrs. Strauss, accompanied by Rear Admiral Marix and others, left on the steamer Maple. Rear Admiral Pillsbury and his assistants in the bureau of navigation were at the navy department all day receiving communications and sending instructions to Rear Admiral Sperry.

Tribune Want Ads. Bell phone 5201. Ind. phone 360-348.

SOUTH OMAHA MOB ATTACKS GREEKS

Continued From Page One.

cilled Patrolman Lowery, and this was followed by a call for a mass meeting for this afternoon to take some action with regards to the Greeks. A thousand persons attended the mass meeting, which was addressed by State Representatives Perry Howard, J. P. Krause, Frank Dolizal, a prominent Bohemian, and Attorney H. C. Murphy. Attorney

Murphy shouted:
"The blood of an American is on the hands of these Greeks, and some method should be adopted to avenge his death."

The meeting was then dismissed and half the audience rushed to the Greek quarter, where the destruction began.

At 9 o'clock tonight the mob again began depredations and riot calls came in from several places. The mob set fire to the house of a Greek. Three men were taken from the place. After being severely beaten two of them were put in a passing street car while the

other was taken away by a portion of the mob, who intended to put him on board an outgoing train. It is not known what was done with him. The fire department extinguished the blaze. Charles Nestroyl, aged 30, a member of the mob which was trying to break into a building, received a daugerous gunshot wound.

A mob smashed the front of a store

and one of the Greek employes of the place was badly injured. The police rescued him and sent him to a hospital n an automobile

Fearing that the determined mob might turn its attention to the Greeks of Omaha, local authorities caused all the patrolmen in the city to be mobilized and sent a strong squad to the county and city jails. Late tonight, however, these reserves had not been called upon for duty and half of them were excused for the night.

The South Omsha police continued to arrest stragglers, until late in the night the station was filled to its capacity. About fifty Greeks received medical attention and were given our strangers.

pacity. About fifty Greeks received medical attention and were given quarters at the police station for the night. Members of the board of fire and police blame the men who participated in the mass meetings for the riots. About 500 Greeks are being guarded in a body. A similar number is being cared for in Omaha.

Three more incendiary fires broke

Three more incendiary fires broke out in the Greek quarter about 1:30 Monday morning, but by prompt action of the fire department they were put out without serious damage. One of these fires was discovered in a building which had been partially wrecked ear lier in the evening.

FIERCE RIOT ALSO IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 21.—As the result of a race riot here tonight, thirty Greeks and two Americans were arrested. The trouble began when Westley Root, a laborer, and a Greek met sailed shortly before dusk today for Hampton Roads, where he tomorrow will welcome the returning battleship fleet. As the Mayflower swung out into the Potomisc river promptly at 5 o'clock, the crowd broke out into cheers and the president, raising his hat, called out "Good-bye and good luck."

The Mayflower proceeded down the Potomisc river at moderate speed to its anchorage off the "tail of the horseshoe" in Hampton Roads, at the same spot where the president said good-bye to the fleet on its voyage around the world.

Root, the laborer, received brokes. Root, the laborer, received brokes. Root, the laborer, received brokes.

PRESIDENT'S PLANS FOR KILLING OF BIG GAME ON HIS AFRICAN TRIP

having on March 4, with his retire-ment as twenty-sixth president of the United States, completed over twentyfive years of public service, has decided to take rest and recreation in a two years' trip shroad, half of which will years trip abroad, half of which will be spent in Africa under the British flag as a faunal naturalist and the other half in Europe visiting at least three of the big capitals. At the head of a scientific expedition outfitted by the Smithsonian institution of Washington as will mith his say Warnit and three he will, with his son, Kermit, and three American naturalists of note-Maj. Edgar A. Mearns J. Loring Alden and Edmund Heller-make a collection of mammals, birds, reptiles, insects and botanical specimens of Central Africa, which will be deposited in the United States National museum at Washing-

The party leave New York city about the middle of March, going by the Mediterranean route to Gibraltar and Naples. At Naples the members of the expedition will board a steamer of the German East African line for Kilindini harbor, Mombasa island. They will ar-rive at the East African port toward the end of April, proceed by the Ugan-da railway to Nairobi, spend six mouths there, then continue by rail to Port Florence, Lake Victoria, Nyanza, mak-ing a total distance of 584 miles by rail. caravan, and finally pass down the whole length of the Nile, reaching Khartoum about April, 1910. Much of the hunting and specimen collecting will be The expedition will cross Uganda by anont April, 1910. Much of the Busi-ing and specimen collecting will be done in British East Africa, where the Uganda railway will be used as a means of ready transportation from Nairobi, which will be the base of supplies.

At Khartoum, it is expected, the president and his son will be joined by Mrs. Roosevelt, who will accompany them on their trip to Europe. The nat-uralists of the party will proceed direct to the United States from Egypt. Mr. Roosevelt probably will remain in con-tinental Europe and Great Britain about one year, having accepted invitations to deliver the Romanes lecture at Oxford university, an address at the Sorbone in Paris and a lecture before the students of the University of Ber-

Long has it been the desire of Mr. Roosevelt to make a hunting tour into the heart of Africa. He has made nu-merous trips in search of big game in every part of the United States where such animals make their abode. For years he has been an ardent hunter and years he has been an ardent hunter and a writer of hunting stories. Some of his books on the subject are "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," written from his experiences while on a North Dakota ranch, when he spent two years raising cattle; "Banch Life and Hunting Trail," "The Wilderness Hunter." "The Deer Family," "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter." In the latter volume he refers to the sport in these words: in these words:

"From the days of Nimrod to our own there have been mighty hunters before the Lord, and most warlike and masterful races have taken kindly to the chase, as chief among those rough pastimes which appeal naturally to men with plenty of red blood in their

One might think Mr. Roosevelt de-sires to emulate the cardier among the great conquering kings of Evept and Assyria whom, he says, hunted the ele-phant and the wild bull, as well as the lions with which the country swarmed; and Tiglath-Pileser the First, who as overlord of Phoenicia embarked on the Mediterranean and there killed a 'sea monster,' presumably a whale—a feat which, Mr. Roosevelt declares, 'has been paralleled by no sport loving sov-ereign of modern times, save by that stout hunter, the German kaiser; although, I believe, the present English king, like several members of his family, has slain both elephants and tigers before he came to the throne." before he came to the throne.

ame Speaking of the great hunting set grounds of the world, Mr. Roosevelt hree says that there remain only three in says that there remain only three in the present century. South Africa is the true hunter's paradise, in his opin-ion. If the happy hunting grounds are to be found anywhere in this world, says he, they lay between the Orange and the Zambesi, and extend northward here and there to the Nile countries and here and there to the Nile countries and Somaliland. Nowhere clse are there such multitudes of game, representing so many and such widely different kinds of animals of such size, such beauty, such infinite variety. "We beauty, such infinite variety. "We should have to go back to the fauna of Pleistocene to go its equal." It is to this section of the world that he is

Having been in public life almost con-tinually since he was graduated from Harvard university in 1880—serving Harvard university in 1880—serving the people in the capacity of assembly-man in New York state, civil service commissioner of the United States, president of the pelice board in New York city, assistant secretary of the navy of the United States, colonel of the First United States volunteer cavalry in the Spanish war, governor of the state of New York, vice president of the United States, and finally as president of the nation, the highest gift in the power of the people of the country—Mr. Rooseveit feels that he has earned the right to put in a portion of him time in the sport which most appeals to him. He proposes to spend two years away from the United States for two reasons. Rest and recreation in hunting and scientific research are only the minor ones. He intends to put himthe minor ones. He intends to put him-self beyond the reach of those persons whom, he believes, would inevitably seek, if he were within reach, to use his influence with the administration of President William H. Taft

It is Mr. Roosevelt's desire that his African hunting expedition shall not be African hunting expedition shall not be looked upon as one with sport as a main object. A limited number of specimens of mammals and birds will be killed for the uses of the United States National museum. Other killing will be confined to the limits of the necessary food supply of the camp. On his trip Mr. Roosevelt hopes to secure for scientific purposes two adult specimens, one of cuch sex, and a specimen of their young, of animals he is likely to meet on the Dark continent. For the ordinary needs of the museum the president and the naturalists and director of the Smithonian institution, whom he has consulted, institution, whom he has consulted, think these will be sufficient, but whether they are sufficient or not these are all he has in mind to kill; no matter how plentiful the game may be.

It is the known wish of the president that he has known to have a half he

that the expedition into Africa shall be made with the privacy that marks, or should mark, any other scientific expedi-tion. Mr. Roosevelt wants an outing and a chance to a moderate amount of should mark, any other scientific expection. Mr. Roosevelt wants an outing and a chance to a moderate amount of shooting, with a first view to getting results that will be of some benefit to science. While a number of the American newspapers would like to send correspondents with Mr. Roosevelt, it is believed that after his friends can newspapers would like to send cor-respondents with Mr. Roosevelt, it is

years of age, | needless to say that no newspaper repre-

sentatives will accompany the party.

It was to Secretary Walcott of the Smithsonian institution that Mr. Roose-Smithsonian institution that Mr. Roosevelt first unfolded the tentative plans for his African trip. In a letter to the secretary he made known his project of going, after his term of office expired, to Africa for the purpose of hunting and traveling in British and German East Africa, crossing Uganda and working down the Nile, with side trips after animals and birds. He declared then that he is "not in the least a game butcher," saying: "I like to do a certain amount of hunting, but my real and main interest is the interest of a faunal naturalist."

In his letter he expressed the opin-

In his letter be expressed the opin-ion that this trip opened the best chance for the United States national museum to get a fine collection, not only of the big game beasts, but of the smaller mammals and birls of Africa, and ought not to be neglected.

The president offered to take with him several professional field naturalists and taxidermists who should prepare and send back the specimens he is to collect, the collection to go to the national museum. The president said that as several and the specimens he is to collect. the national museum. The president said that as an expresident he should feel that that institution is the museum to which his collection should go. While he would pay the expenses of himself and his son, he felt that he the means that would enable for the naturalists and their kit pay for the naturalists and their kit, and the curing and transport of the specimeus for the museum. All he desired to keen would be a few personal trophies of little scientific value which for some reason he might like to keep. He said the actual hunting of big game he would want to do himself or have his son do.

Seeing the value of the president's proposition. Secretary Walcott immediately set to work selecting men to form the party. He decided that three men should form the Smithsonian institu-tion's portion of the party. The neces sary funds for the Smithsonian's share of the expense were secured from a source which has not been revealed. It is stated that no part of these funds was derived from any government appropriation or the income of the Smithsonian institution. That it was advanced by some one interested in science there is no doubt, and there have been reports that it was denated have been reports that it was denated by Andrew Carnegie.

In selecting the four men to accom any Mr. Roosevelt the best men among the scores of naturalists of the country were selected. It was decided that Major Edgar A. Mearns of the medical corps of the United States army, a retired officer who has had twenty-five years experience as a doctor army, should have charge of the sonian portion of the party. I soman portion of the party. His pro-fessional services as physician to the expedition undoubtedly will be of the geratest value, not to speak of his abil geratest value, not to speak of his antiity as a well-known naturalist and collector of natural history specimens. As
an ornithologist, Major Mearns probably is one of the highest authorities,
having made a specialty of bird study
for many years. The major was one
of the founders of the American Orof the founders of the American Or-nithologists union and has written wide-ly on bird subjects. He is a member of the Linnaean Society of Nafairal History of New York, of the National Geographical society, of the Biological society of Washington, of the Ameri-can Association for the Advancement of Science, and a patron of the Ameri-can Museum of Natural History of New York. He is 53 years of age.

the party will spend a short time is of Mombasa and then proceed by train of the Uganda railway to Nairobi, the cap of the administration of Britis 128 East Africa protectorate, a city of 18, 514 inhabitants, of whom 579 are Europeans. Nairobi will be used as the headquarters and base of supplies and from there trips will be made into the country thereabouts which abounds with animals of all kinds. It is in this section that Mr. Roosevelt hopes to do most of his hunting and collecting Trips, extending from a week to mouth in length, will be made in all fill directions. Supplies and camping out fit will be carried by natives and camping the catablished at various points on the life. fit will be carried by natives and camping out fit will be carried by natives and camp established at various points on the trips. It has been decided that snow capped Mount Kenia, 18,000 feet high an extinct volcano near Ndoro, to the north of Nairobi, will be the objective point of one of these trips. On Mount Kenia, at a point part way up, one of the field naturalists probably will be stationed for some time in order to collect specimens of all kinds there. The smaller mammals will be caught in traps, an elaborate outfit of which being taken by the expedition. In fact these form the heaviest part of the equipment. The supplies of the part are packed in tur-lined boxes. The boxes when they have been emptied will be used as packing cases for the various specimens. Many valuable naturalists by specimens. Many valuable naturalists of the parts and other insects, it has been foun from experience on ants and other insects, it has been foun from experience on other expedition and it is to guard against this that the tin-lined boxes are being taken along When the specimens have been prepare they will be carefully packed in the boxes and shipped to Nairobi, when they will be forwarded to the Unite States. One of the taxidemissis will always be with Mr. Roosevelt, and soon as any big game is shot by him will be skinned and prepared on the spet. ants and other insects, it has been for

Mr. Roosevelt will be greatly disa pointed if he fails to kill several spec mens of the white rhinceros. This the same as the square-monthed rhino

the same as the square-mouthed rhino cros and is the nearest living ally to the type of the extinct tichorine or wooll rhinoccros which lived in England at the close of the glacial period.

The outfit which Mr. Cunningham has selected in London consists of reproof tents, green in color, a good suply of mosquito netting, camp tools as cooking utensils. Mr. Roosevelt at the other members of the party wisleep on the simplest kind of light cot A luxury that will be taken are folds baths. A layer quantity of preserve A luxury that will be taken are folds baths. A large quantity of preserv tives and materials for curing skins at preparing them for shipment home being taken. Nairobi being the court station of the Uganda railway, it where easy to reach quickly the remoparts of the country, where the part can strike off into the jungle. All the specimens will be taken care of Nairobi before shipment to the process. Nairobi before shipment to the

onal museum. No definite arrangements have bee No definite arrangements have be made for the aix months the party with spend in the territory about Nairo except that short trips in search specimens are to be made from the The president's expedition will not vimount Kilimaniaro, on the border tween British East Africa and Gorm East Africa. The reason for this that the national museum has been eliving a splendid collection of spences from that locality from Dr. bott of Philadelphia, who has bettere for some time.

CZAR OF BULGARIA VISITING NICHOLAS

Emperor Ferdinand Is Received With Pomp and Ceremony Befitting His Royal Station.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.-Empe for Ferdinand of Bulgaria arrived here today on an imperial train from the frontier. His reception adhered to the distinctive ceremonial to royalty Grand Duke Constanting, on behalf of Emperor Nicholas, met the visiting emperor; General Hazekampf, commander of the forces in the capital, presented a formal report, and the band struck up the Maritza bynn. The colors of the Seminovsky regiment were dipped and the guard of honor presented arms. Several aides de camp were assigned

Several aides de camp were assigned to the emperor and he accompanied the grand duke in a carriage to the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul.

Emperor Nicholas and the royal visitors who had come to St. Petersburg to attend the funeral of Grand Duke Vladimir had already taken their places in the cathedral when Emperor Ferdinand arrived. His presence raised a delicate point of etiquette. As Austria and the other powers had not recognized the independence of Bulgaria, Archduke Friedrich, under the old order, was entitled to precedence; but the new czar immediately stepped in the place of honor beside the emperor the place of honor beside the emperor of Russia.

of Russia.

An informal dinner was given at the Tsarskoe Sloe to the visiting royal representatives this evening. King Ferdinand was not present, but instead accepted an invitation to dine privately with Grand Duke Vladimir's widow and her son. Emperor Nicholas will dine with Emperor Ferdinand tomorrow. The interment of the late grand duke was conducted according to the liturgy of the Russian church. The funeral was not marked by the slightest untoward incident.

NEPHEW OF PRESIDENT IS KILLED BY FALL

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 21—Stewart Douglas Robinson, 19 years of age, a nephew of Fresident Roosevelt and a sophomore of Harvard college, fell from a six story window of Hampton hall, a dermitory, today and was killed. He was a son of Douglas Robinson.

It is understood that shortly after the arrival of some friends young Rob-inson stumbled and fell in crossing the

there for some time. Tribune Want Ads. Upon reaching Kilindini, April 21, Bell phone 5201. Ind. phone 360-36 left him Stewart, feeling ill, got out the bed and walked toward the w

the bed and walked toward the wildow to open it wider. It is thoughthat as he leaned over the sill he beame dizzy, and losing his balance, fout of the window.

Stewart Robinson was a substitute goal on the varsity hockey team, young man's mother is President Rose velt's sister.

Stewart Robinson had attended banquet of the "A. D." club, and was after midnight when he went Hampden ball, which is one of the fine private dormitories in Cambridge and almost directly opposite the clubbus His body was found at 5:30 this more

almost directly opposite the clubbou His body was found at 5:30 this mor

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